

## SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS:

Please amend paragraph [0059] to read as follows:

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[0059] In addition, as mentioned above, a photosensitive material can be added to the fluid provided to chamber 200 to chemically treat the cells at the site of interest. The photosensitizers preferably are indocyanine green, but can be, for example, ~~aminolevulinic~~ aminolevulinic acid, ~~porphyrine~~ porphyrin derivatives, ~~porpurine~~ purine derivatives, NPE6, ATX-10, plant-derived photosensitizers, or other synthetic ~~sensitizers~~ sensitizers such as SNET<sub>2</sub>, Lutex, and the like. The concentration of the photosensitizers in the fluid should be at non-toxic levels.

Please amend paragraph [0080] to read as follows:

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[0080] ICG is preferably injected intravenously in the amount of between about 1 mg/kg to about 15 mg/kg of a patient's body weight, and more preferably, in the amount of about 1 mg/kg to about 3 mg/kg. In another embodiment, a fluid containing ICG is introduced to the patient in an amount to provide about 0.4 mg/kg to about 1.4 mg/kg based on the patient's body weight. As seen in Fig. 14, a laser diode 208 and/or 210, or any other light emitting device, is then aimed and energized at a predetermined level of power, preferably between about 1500 mW or less to activate the ICG and the desired area of the eye. However, the light emitting device can be energized at any desired power that would achieve the desired result. Since ICG is a fluorescent dye, it can be used for simultaneously seeing and treating the cells. The ICG will then alter a physical characteristic of the cells at the site of interest, as described above, to kill or impede multiplication of the choroid cells. Preferably, the ICG will alter the choroidal cells, like a photosensitizer, thus treating the choroidal neovascularization while not altering the retinal cells.